## SAVING THE

The Hatteras and Port Royal Expeditions and their Results.

> BY "CARLETON." [Written for The National Tribune.] XXXIII.

To the Boys and Girls of the United States: In this brief history of the great civil war I have made no attempt to give a description of battles in chronological order, but have endeavored to picture the progress of the war in different sections of the country. We must

now go back in time to the first year-to 1:61. To comprehend the greatness of the work accomplished by the loyal people of the United States in the war we must look at the operations carried on along the Atlantic sea coast. It is a long line of coast from Chesapeake Bay to the month of the River Rio Grande. As you lock at your map of the United States von will see a network of inland waters along the North and South Carolina coasts." If you were to sail south from Hampton Roads, 150 miles would bring you to the head-land of Cape Hatteras. That storing cape all sailors dread, because the Gulf Stream-a great heated river in the seasweeps along the shallow waters of Hatteras, producing such changes of temperature that frequent storms are the result. The sailors call it the "storm breeder."

Rounding the cape you come to Hatteras Inlet through which vessels of light draft can pass into the still waters of Albemarle Sound. and from thence into Pamlico Sound. One handred and fifty miles south of Hatteras is Cape Fear River, the stream which the Southern people rejoice. drains a large portion of the territory of North

Going on to South Carolina, we come to Charleston Harbor, where the civil war began. Bouth of it is the magnificent harbor of Port Royal; farther south, Tybee Sound, the en-trance to the Savannah River, and beyond that, Warsaw and Ossabaw Sounds.

You will readily see, therefore, that the people of the North would have needed a great many war ships to establish a blockade of all the scaporls of the southern coast, and that in apite of the vigilance of the sailors, vessels from England, with cannon, muskets, ammuat a high price in England.

FORTS AT HATTERAS. Very soon after the first battle of Bull Run, when the Confederates saw-as did the people of the North-that the war was to be a trial of strength and endurance, they began to build forts along the coast.

One day, Daniel Campbell, of Maine, who had been a prisoner in North Carolina, made his way to Fortcess Monroe, and gave Commodore Stringham, who commanded the naval vessels there, a great deal of valuable information. "The Confederates are building two forts at Hatteras Iniet, and blockade runners from

England are passing in and out," he said.

Gen. Butler, after questioning Mr. Campbell, pent word to the Secretary of War that it would be an easy matter to capture these forts. Going down to Hatteras Inlet, you would have seen a great gang of slaves building Fort Hatteras, which stands on a point of land nearly surrounded by water. The white waves of the Atlantic break along the narrow strip of sandy beach which is washed on the other side by the watersof Pamiico Sound. The Confederates are building a bomb-proof large enough to afford shelter for 500 men. The bank of sand is 25 feet in thickness. It is turfed over and there are 10 heavy cannon mounted-two of them 32-pounders-and so placed as to sweep the narrow causeway leading to the main land. An army advancing along the beach to charge the fort would be cut to pieces with grape and canister. North of Fort Hatterss is Fort Clark,

THE EXPEDITION. On Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861, the Confederate soldiers in the fort, looking seaward, saw a Union fleet coming down from the north-the frigate Minnesota with the flags of Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler flying in the breeze; the frigate Wahash, the sloop-of-war Pawnee, and three war steamers, the Monticello, Harriet Lane and Quaker City. There were also the steamers George Peabody and Adelaide, with 900 troops on board, commanded by Gen. Butler.

monuting seven guns.

It was a short Summer night. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning the sailors were stowing away their hammocks, and at 4 o'clock they were cating breakfast. They were very jolly, for they knew they would soon have a chance to let the big guns thunder.

The Cumberland-a sailing frigate, the destruction of which by the Monitor you have a fleet of small vessels in the harbor, carrying stready read about-came from Fortress Monroe with her white sails spread to the breeze, The Wabash took her in tow and the whole fleet steamed in towards the forts. THE LANDING.

the cannon were thundering, 200 soldiers jump- nearly all the vessels were inside the harbor. ed into boots and rowed toward the shore. The white surf was breaking on the beach, but they dashed through it, and running up the beach, formed in line. Boat-load after boateverboard, but in an instant he was out of the fleet," as it was called. port hele and diving into the sea, picked it up, It was 8 o'clock in the morning, Nov. 7 so terrific that the Confederates pulled down other small vessels. which coraged our brave Jack tars.

Clark, and two or three of the skirmishers, same instant -75 shells screaming through the brigade which fought on the enemy's left. Grand total Armies of the and Stripes. The Confederates in Hatterns, firing deliberately and with accurate aim, one port of the Fourteenth Brigade, where it formthinking For. Clark was full of Union soldiers, by one pouring its shells, now into one fort, ed to the right of the 11th Ky., and particitheir ammunition and hurling no one.

THE SECOND DAY'S ATTACK. At sources the next morning the cannon A portion of the vessels total posterior delivered a fire which in a few moments dismounted ments, 314 officers, and 6,170 men; two regiments of which, the 17th and 25th, fought on on soore, but during the night Cot. Weber had placed two bowitzers and a rifled six-pounder n position behind an embankment, and the Winslow was obliged to keep at proper distance. It was a grand sight when the Susquehanna, the Wabash, Minnesota, Harriet Lane, Pawnee, and Cumberland, one after another, opened their broadsides upon Hatteras. Commodore Earron was the Confederate commander in the fort. Once more the Confederate flag came down, but Commodore Stringham paid no heed to it; he was not be deceived a second time, and the shell kept pouring into the fort till a white flag went up. Then the sailors gave a harrah, and let the cannon cool. More than 700 prisoners were captured, with 1,000 musbets and 31 heavy cannon. Nearly 50 of the Confederates had been killed or wounded, while not a Union soldier or sailor had been injured.

"A Confederate rat-hole has been stopped," said one of the newspapers. No longer could English vessels enter and depart through Hatteras Inlet, and several which arrived during the next few days, unconscions of dauger, were captured, to the great chagrin of the Captains and crews.

A CONFEDERATE RAT-HOLE STOPPED.

The loss of the forts and their occupation by the Union troops was a great blow to the Confederates, for now a Union fleet could gain entrance to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and a Union Army could secure a footbold in North

A SECRET EXPEDITION. not hear what they were conversing about.

"We must get possession of a harbor some-

where along the South Atlantic Coast where our blockers can find refuge in storms and from whence they can receive supplies," they said. Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, con-

Presently the great fleet of vessels gathered at Fortress Mouroe. On Oct. 29, 50 vessels war ships, ocean steamers and sailing vessels— weighed anckor and swept out into the Atlantic. There were 15,000 troops on board, under Gen. T. W. Sherman. The Captain of each vessel had a sealed letter in his pocket, which he was not to open until he was out on the ocean. Not one of the Sea Captains and none of the men and officers in the army, except Gen. Sherman, knew what the destination was to be, so well had the secret been kept.

The Confederates had spies at Fortress Monroe, and Jefferson Davis knew just how many vessels there were in the fleet and how many regiments on board, but the spies could only guess where the blow was to fall. "It will be Charleston," said the Charleston

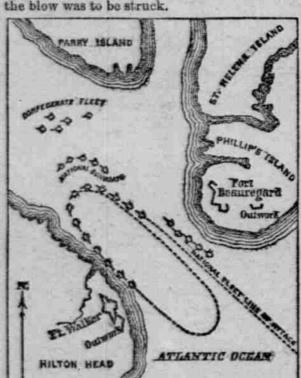
The people of New Orleans were sure it was to be there. The fleet, leaving Hampton Roads, turned

after it had passed the dreaded Hatteras a ter-OUTRIDING THE STORM. One of the steamers sprang a-leak, but the 350 men on board were rescued by one of the other vessels. Two vessels loaded with cattle went to the bottom, while another

steamer went ashore and the men were captured by the Confederates. The gale was so heavy that some of the war vessels had to throw overboard their cannon. Three put back to Fortress Monroe with tidings of the disaster, which filled the hearts of the people of the North with dismay at the same time that they made "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera; so the winds of Heaven fight for South-

ern independence," said one of the newspapers. It is very natural for men who believe that they are right to think that the Lord is on their side. The Southern people who, when they heard that some ships of the Union fleet had gone to the bottom, had rejoiced that God was fighting their battles, had reason to change their opinion before another Sunday came. PORT ROYAL.

When the storm was at its worst the Captains of the vessels opened their sealed orders and found that they were to rendezvous at Port nition and supplies for the Southern army, Royal-the wide estuary 20 miles north of the would have little difficulty in sailing into the Savannah River. On Monday morning, Nov. harbors at night, and less trouble to slip out 3, the frigate Wabash, the flagship of Commowith their decks filled with cotton, to be sold | dore Dupont, and 25 of the vessels dropped anchor off Port Royal. Before sunset nearly all the vessels were there, and it was not until then that the people of the South learned where the blow was to be struck.



CAPTURE OF THE PORT ROYAL FORTS. The Confederates had built two forts to guard the entrance to the sound-Fort Beauregard, with 20 guns, on the northern side, and Fort Walker, with 24 guns, on the southern. Gen. T. F. Drayton commanded Fort Walker. A little distance from the fort stood his mansion. He owned a great deal of land and a large number of slaves. He had made much money before the war in raising the beautiful Sea Island cotton, which commanded a high price. He had joined the Confederacy, but he had a truehearted, loyal brother-Percival Draytonwho was Captain of the Pocahontas, one of the war ships of the expedition. The Confederate engineer who planned the forts did not think it worth while to build any bomb-proofs. Doubtless he supposed no attempt would ever be made by the Union forces to gain a foothold on the islands of South Carolina. Gen. Drayton had 1,800 men in Fort Walker and there were 640 in Fort Beauregard-2,500 in all. There was one and two guns each, under Commodore Tatnall-a brave old man who had done good serv-

ice in the Navy of his country, but who now was fighting against the old flag. There is a bar at the entrance to Port Royal, 10 miles from the fort, and the Confederates It was nearly 10 o'clock before the vessels had removed all buoys, but Capt. Davis and were roady, and then the sides were all affame | Capt. Boutelle, who knew the bar well, soon sending a storm of shells into the forts. While had other buoys in place, and before sunset

THE BATTLE.

Commodore Dupont planned to attack both forts at once, not by steaming in and anchorload landed, notwithstanding the waves were ling his ships, but by steaming round in a cir- had forced the Confederates beyond the line of so high. Col. Weber, of New York, com- cle. The harbor between the forts is two miles | the recaptured camps. Early on the following manded the troops. The Confederate cannon wide, and his plan was to steam up towards morning Gens. Sherman and Wood, with two in the fort returned the fire of the ships, but | Fort Beauregard, pour in a fire, pass the fort, of the Union gunners dropped his rammer | small gunboats to engage Tatnall's "Musquito

and got back to his work before the officer when the signal flag for battle went up to the could reprimand him. From 10 o'clock till masthead of the Wabash. There were 13 vesmoon, from moon till sunset, a storm of shells sels. The Suzquehauna followed the Wabash, rained upon the forts. The bombardment was then came the Mohican, Seminole, and the

their flags. The millors gave a hurrah, and the | The morning was clear-not a cloud flecked Monticelle steamed in, when suddenly the guns | the sky. Suddenly Fort Walker seemed to be of Halteras opened upon the ship, and solid aflame, and every gun aimed at the Wabash, shot crashed through her sides while shells ex- but the noble frigate went straight on, making ploded around her. Fortunately, however, the | no reply. The batteries of Fort Beauregard from destruction. It was an act of perfidy followed and then the Mobican, both forts thundering upon them. Then the frigates every gun-strewing the ground with killed and wounded. So terrible was the fire that 21,579. In all the victories achieved in Ken-Gen. Drayton's troops fled panic-stricken to the tucky and Tennessee the Union men of Kenwoods-throwing away their guns and knap- tucky attested their loyalty to the General

PROPERTY THAT VANISHED.

There was consternation among the planters of the Sea Islands when the thunder died away and word came that the Yankees had taken the forts. One of the planters on St. Helen's Island came riding home in haste. He had seen the battle-seen the Stars and Stripes go up on the forts-and was in a hurry to get to the main land. "Get the negroes together quick; we must

leave," he said to his overseer. The everseer went out to the buts of the negroes, but not a negro was to be seen-old and young, men, women, and children-they had all disappeared. They had heard the thundering down the bay. It had set their hearts to beating, and they thought it the sweetest music to which they had ever listened. They knew its meaning. Although ignorant and de graded, they knew that behind that thunder there was an issue in which they were con-

ing," said one of their preachers. Sam, the planter's body servant, heard what had happened. He ran to the cabins, "To the woods! To the woods!" he said.

cerned. "The Great Day of the Lord is com-

and in an instant they were gone. When the overseer came to gather up his 'human cattle," not one was to be found, and the planter was obliged to leave without them, In January, 1861, four men -Maj. John G. His wealth had not taken wings, but legs, and Barnard, engineer; Prof. Alexander Bache, had vanished forever. Never again would be superintendent of the Coast Survey; Capt. | revel in the wealth they had earned for him. | Samuel F. Dupont, and Capt. Chas. H. Davis, The cannon of the Union war-ships were thunof the Navy, sat around a table in a room in the | dering slavery's doom. With the raising of Navy Department at Washington. They had the Stars and Stripes above Forts Walker and It taught each the mettle of the other, and from maps of the harbors all along the coast of Caro-Beauregard, the Sea Islands of South Carolina, that date Federal and Confederate entertained line and Georgia before them. They talked so | with their stately mausions and thousands of low that even the man who tended the door could | slaves had passed from the control of the Con- | different from the vainglorious nonsense with

federacy for all time.

sulted with them. They agreed upon a plan which Mr. Fox took in hand. What is was no The Battle Viewed from a Confederate Standpoint.

[Written for The National Tribuns.]

XIX. and detached regiments of other commands comcould make. For this gallant and obstinate defense of our left flank, which the enemy connewspapers, "for Charleston struck the first stantly endeavored to force, we were indebted to Col. Trabue's small brigade in support of numbers this gallant command maintained its | could compute. southward. The sea was calm, but very soon position from the commencement of the action until about 12 o'clock, when our forces on the right falling back, it was left entirely without support far in front of our whole army. Safety required it to retire. During this time the right and center were actively engaged. Withers' division, in conjunction with portions of Hardee's and Breckinridge's commands, obstinately disputed every effort of the enemy. But his overwhelming numbers (a very large portion being perfectly fresh troops), the prostration of our men and the exhaustion of our ammuni-tion (not a battalion being supplied), rendered our position most perilous, and the commanding General ordered a retrograde movement to commence on the right. This was gradually extended to the left, now held by Ketcham's battery. The troops fell back generally in perfect order, and formed line of battle on a ridge about half a mile in the rear; Ketcham retiring slowly as the rear guard of the whole army. The enemy evinced no disposition to pursue. After some half hour our troops were again put in motion, and moved about a mile further, when line was formed and final arrangements made for our march to Corinth, the enemy not making the slightest demonstration upon us." FURTHER RESISTANCE USELESS.

Referring to the close of the battle, Hardee says: "Many of our best regiments signalized in the battle of Sunday by their steady valor, reeled under the sanguinary battle of the succeeding day. In one instance, that of the 2d Tex., Col. Moore, the men seemed appalled, fled from the field without apparent cause, and were so dismayed that my efforts to rally them were unavailing." The fighting after 1 o'clock was purely defensive, and Beauregard deter-mined to withdraw to Corinth. "Lines of troops," says Hardee, "to cover the movement were deployed near Shiloh Church, but the enemy slackened in attack and were unable to enemy slackened in attack and were unable to follow. Our artillery shelled the woods, but evoked no reply, while disordered regiments and stragglers assembling withdrew slowly without pursuit or molestation to the rear. cessivly taken to cover our columns, but no Second Brigade-(L) Brig.drew towards Corinth. Thus ended the battle of Shiloh." Referring to the conduct of the Confederate troops, he says, after giving credit to those who stood by their colors: "Many straggled from the ranks or withdrew without orders. Some, allured by the rich plunder, halted in the conquered camps, and a few, terrified by the bloody scenes, fled toward Corinth. From these causes, and the casualties of battle, we could not, on Monday, form in line more than 20,000 men."

HONORS EASY IN THE MATTER OF STRAGGLING. It is evident from the reports that the straggling in each army was about the same. The sudden onset of Johnston's army at all points on Sunday morning gave an appearance of immense strength to his command. The separation of the camps of the front line rendered it an easy matter to flank them; and, there being no defenses, the suddenly-awakened men, new to the thunder of artillery, the rattling of firearms, the shouts of officers and the sudden call to arms, obeyed the impulse of self-preservation and sought safety in immediate flight, when it is probable they would have fallen into line behind breastworks if there had been a continuous line, and held Johnston's army at bay without aid from the Army of the Ohio. Fourth Brigade-Col. R. P. The Confederates within the first hour laid the foundation for victory by a furious on-slaught upon Hildebrand's brigade, which, falling back after a brief resistance, widened the gap already existing between Sherman's remaining brigades and Prentiss. Into this opening poured the strong columns of Hind-

man and Gladden, opening an enfilading fire right and left, compelling those divisions to fall back upon their supports in the rear. Up to this time there had been no occasion for panic in the Confederate army. The soldiers found their opportunity when the Union camps were reached, and all the reports unite in relating how eagerly they embraced it. While the great bulk of both armies were engaged in a death struggle at 4 p. m., the stragglers from the one were plundering the Union camps and those from the other were crouching in mortal terror beneath the bluff at Pittsburg Landing. The failure to follow up the success of Sunday afternoon by Beauregard was equaled by Grant on Monday. He made no attempt to discover the position of the enemy after the final charge of McCook, Sherman and Wallace at 3 p. m. brigades each, made a reconnaissance towards

the show were badly simed and did no harm. and then turn back and rain a storm of shells | the front, and found that the prey had flown. For four hours the bom ardment went on. One open Fort Walker. He detailed several of the The Confederate cavalry made some show of resistance, but were scattered like chaff before the wind. COOLNESS OF COL. WILLICH. The division of Lew Wallace, endangered by the falling back of some troops to his left, was saved from isolation by the 32d Ind. Willich says: "When, during the last charge, they fired at too great a distance, I stopped the firing and practiced them in the manual of arms, which they executed as if on the parade ground, and then reopened deliberate and effectual fire." Not brigaded... Boyle's brigade, held as reserve to Crittenden, was used all along the left, the 9th Ky. com-Captain not out of range and saved his ship epened. Still no response! The Susquehanna ing in contact with the Confederate 6th Ky., commanded by Col. Lewis, which the former drove from the field with heavy loss. The 6th The Confederates finally abandoned Fort spoke, each vessel pouring its broadside at the had been detached from Trabue's Kentucky under Capt. Weigel, ran in and hoisted the Stars | air at once. On they came, steaming slowly, | The 13th Ky. was led by Crittenden to the supopened upon it with all their gous, wasting then into the other. For four hours the uproar pated in the charge of the 14th before described. went on. In single file the steamers moved Both regiments behaved with great gallantry, round in this imaginary circle or ellipse. Then and received special mention in general reports a portion of the vessels took position in front. both days. Buell'a army on the field numbered

> Government by their valor in the field, and sealed the compact with their blood. THE STEADY VALOR OF BUELL'S TROOPS. Writing of the battle and its results, Van Horn says, in his history of the Army of the Cumberland: "The compact lines of the Army of the Ohio, the absence of all straggling, the space it occupied in the battle front, the way it was handled, and the manner of its fighting from flank to flank, give it a record for discipline and valor in its first great engagement that will not suffer in comparison with that of any other army on any other field of the war." In concluding his report Gen. Sherman generously says: "I am now ordered by Gen. Grant to give personal credit where I think it is due. and censure where I think it merited. I concede that Gen. McCook's splendid division from Kentucky drove back the enemy along the Corinth road, which was the great center of the field of battle, and where Beauregard commanded in person, supported by Bragg's, Polk's, and Breckenridge's divisions." The praise bestowed by Gen. Sherman upon that portion of Buell's army whose fighting he witnessed was equally deserved by the divisions of Nelson and almost incapacitated for work, are now in and Crittenden, who fought beyond his range

promenade to the Gulf, and an only-90-days' term of service. Gone and dissipated forever was the Southern solder's pleasing defusion that "one of our boys" could "whip three Yankees." When that terrible grapple on the banks of the Tennessee and closed, the ground "drenched with fraternal blood" and covered "That Railroad Yarn---His Famous 'drenched with fraternal blood" and covered with more than 20,000 dead and wounded men, bore startling testimony to the character of the contest. The boldest might well hold their breath, appalled at the fierce work of the future. If after Shiloh the soldfers of the contending armies realized the sort of fighting which was Ruggles' division, Trabue's Kentucky brigade and detached regiments of other commands composed Bragg's line of defense on the left of the tience and energies would be subjected, it is effect that when he and Sec. Lincoln were Confederate line. He says: "This force ad- also the fact that the respective Governments vanced in the early morning and pressed the knew for the first time how vast were the diffienemy back nearly a mile, securing for our culties and strenuous the task with which each on the Pennsylvania Railroad; that the conleft flank an eminence in an open field near were confronted. In short, that which people, ductor refused to recognize their passes; Owl Creek, which we held until near the close soldiery, and administration, on either side, that they refused to pay; that he threatened of the conflict against every effort the enemy had fondly believed would be a brief and almost to put them off, and that they finally paid and bloodless campaign, resulting in easy victory and comparatively inocuous triumph, suddenly gave proof that it was but the beginning of a stubborn and exhausting warfare of years, the Capt. Barns' battery. Against overwhelming cost of which, in life and treasure, no man

IMMENSE EFFORTS MADE ON BOTH SIDES. Both sides could find reason for pride in the conduct of the battle, but its results was in some measure a disappointment to each. The North, in spite of her measurless confidence in her resources and her just reliance on the resolution and fortitude of the hardy volunteers who filled her ranks, discovered that she had underrated her antagonist, and success, if certain in the end, was nevertheless remote. The best proof of what conclusions were drawn from the conduct and issue of the battle is found in the entire change of the Union tactics from that day. The bayonet was exchanged for the spade, and the grand march was turned into a siege of the South. The South, on the other hand, learned then and there that the permanent invasion which she deemed impossible was an accomplished fact; that the Union columns which had penetrated her territory were not to be so inevitably routed and rolled back so soon as struck by her massed armies, as she had implicitly believed. The extent and tenacity of the Northern purpose was sud-denly revealed to her, and history will record of her people that putting aside the dreamy folly and braggart humor of the earlier days of the Confederacy, they bent their whole strength to the support of a cause which, had it been a better one, deserved to be called heroic.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

First Division - Maj .- Gen. John A. McClernand. Staff..... First Brigade-(1.) Col. A. M. Hare (W'd); (2.) Col. M. M. Crocker Second Brigade—Col. C. C. Marsh. Not brigaded. Second Division—(1.) Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace (M. w'd); (2.) Col. J. M. Tuttle First Brigade-Col. James (W'd); (2.) Col. Thomas Third Brigade—(1.) Col. T. W. Sweeney (W'd); (2.) Col. S. D. Baldwin..... 501 619 1,247 Lewis Wallace.
First Brigade—Col. Morgan
L. Smith... Second Brigade-Col. John

M. Thayer ... Third Brigade-Col. Charles Whittlesey... Not brigaded... Fourth Division-Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, First Brigade-(1.) Col. N. G. Williams; (2.) Col. Isaac C. Pugh....... Second Brigade—Col, James C. Vestch... Third Brigade-Brig.-Gen. J. G. Lauman First Brigade Cols J. A. Second Brigade — (1.) Col. David Stuart (W'd); (2) Col. T. K. Smith Third Brigade-Col J. Hil-

Buckland. B. M. Prentiss (captured). First Brigade-Col. Everett Peabody (K'd) ..... Second Brigade-Col. Madison Miller (C'd)...... Not brigaded Unassigned troops.

113 372 286 721 78 328 39 159 Third Division. Fourth Division. Fifth Division .... Unassigned ...

41 251 817 1,441 825 1,277 299 1,901 Total Army of the Ten-.. 1,513 6,601 2,830 10,944 ARMY OF THE OHIO-MAJ.-GEN. D. C. BUELL.

823

20 716 28 465

228

592

17

215

A. McD. McCook. Fourth Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Kirk (W'd) .... Sixth Brigade-Col. W. H. 5th U. S. Art., Bat. H .. Fourth Division-Brig.-Gen. William Nelson. Tenth Brigade-Col. Jacob Ammen... Nineteenth Brigade - Col, William B. Hazen Twenty-second Brigade -Col. S. D. Bruce,.... Fifth Division - Brig Gen. 88 212 18 263

T. L. Crittenden. Eleventh Brigade - Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle ..... Fourteenth Brigade-Col. -W. S. Smith Fourth Division ..... Sixth Division Total Army of the Ohio. 241 1,807 55 2,103

Tennessee and Ohio ...... 1,754 8,408 2,885 13,047 It is probable that a number nearly equal to those entered as killed in action subsequently died of wounds received in this battle.

First Corps. Second Corps.. Third Corps ... 6,789 Total infantry and artillery ..... 85,953

Casualties in battle of Shiloh; Killed, 1,728; wounded, 8,012; nissing, 959. Deducting the number of troops captured from Prentiss's and W. H. L. Wallace's divisions-2,299-from the losses on the Union side. it will be observed that the casualties are about

[To be concluded in our next.]

Lives Prolonged. Many to whom so encouragement could be offered, disease having progressed so far that no chance of arresting it seemed to remain, have been promptly relieved, and their lives prolonged and rendered comparatively comfortable, by the new Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia. Many more, who have been suffering for years the enjoyment of a good degree of health and able to engage actively in the business, profes-EFFECT OF THE BATTLE UPON THE COUNTRY. | sion, or household duties which have been It has been well said that Shiloh was the | wholly or partially abandoned. It is wonderful what cures in so-called "desperate cases" first serious battle fought either in the East or are being made by this remarkable Treatment! West. All those previously delivered were If any one requiring the aid of such a treatmere skirmishes in comparison. It opened the eyes of the people of both sections to the true ment will write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, they nature of the business which they had on hand. will promptly mail such documents and reports of cases as will enable him to judge of its value that date Federal and Confederate entertained | for himself.

a wholesome respect for his adversary very different from the valinglorious nonsense with which each took the field. The Northern soldier no longer anticipated an almost bloodless many thanks.—C. C. Brown, Circleville, Kan.

Ride---Lee's Last Ditch.

[Written for The National Tribune.]

The writer called the attention of Gen. Sheridan, the other day, to a story that is going the rounds of the newspapers, to the going to Sandusky on their fishing excursion last May they bearded the limited express reported the matter to the President of the Road, who wrote them an apology and refunded The General laughed and said it was a very

interesting story, but was not exactly true in some of the essential points. "We did go to Sandusky," he said-"that much is true—and we did have passes; but we didn't board the limited express or any other train on the Pennsylvania Road, for that line does not go to Sandusky. We went by the Baltimore & Ohio; the conductor didn't refuse to recognize our passes, but accepted them and treated us with the greatest courtesy. He didn't threaten to put us off, and we didn't pay him any money. I didn't write to the Presi-dent of the Road, and didn't receive an apology from him. Otherwise the story is true.'

NO BUNCOMBE FOR HIM. Getting back to army reminiscences, I asked the General if it was true that he never issued an encouraging order to his soldiers before an engagement, or a congratulatory one after.
"Only once did I do such a thing," he replied, "and that was when I was green. It was after the battle of Missionary Ridge, and then I congratulated the boys on the good work they did. But there was too much of that sort of foolishness in the war, and I didn't care about sharing it. My soldiers didn't need that sort of thing, you know, and I don't be-

lieve in buncombe in or out of the army. "I knew that the men realized as well as I the importance of their duty, and they knew that I believed in them; so, you see, it wasn't necessary. They shared with me the joy of a is also added the Postures and Beneficial use of victory, and wouldn't have felt better about it the Half-Pike joyned with the musket. With if I had issued a thousand orders. Then, again, K'l'd. W'd. M's'g. Total. you know, the largest number of buncombe orders were issued by unsuccessful commanders to cover their failures and divert attention | eth my hands to warre, and my fingers to fight."

It may be said of Sheridan that, while few Generals were so much talked about during the war, he never blew his own horn. He was never what is so often called a "paper General;" never announced what he was going to do, and never bousted after he did it. After his last campaign, which crushed the tottering rebellion, he would have been pardoned for at | your arms well. least one triumphant pean of victory, but he did not even take part in the grand review at Washington. He modestly unsaddled his horse and took the cars for Texas without so much as a word of farewell or congratulation to the country or to the army he had so successfully commanded.

REMINISCENCES OF LEE'S SURRENDER. The General tells a very interesting story about that last campaign against Lee, and the incidents of the surrender.

It will be remembered that he headed off Lee

at Appomattox Court-house, and captured 11 trains of supplies which were waiting for him there. When Lee found out that he had no stores or ammunition for his army, and that his retreat was cut off, he sent a flag of truce. which Custer received and conducted to Sheridan. The two armies laid on their arms waiting for Grant, who was on his way to the front. In the meantime Sheridan and some of his staff started to ride over toward Appomattox 112 532 48 687 Court-house, when they were fired upon by a regiment of rebels, half-concealed among some underbrush. The General and his party waved their hats toward the place where the shots came from, and made all sorts of demonstrations to silence the unexpected and mysterious attack; but to no purpose. Finally the Confederate officer who brought the flag and Major Allen, of Sheridan's staff, rode over to see what

the matter was. They found a South Carolina regiment, whose Colonel, in a grandiloquent tone, in-formed them that the war wasn't over, and that he and his regiment did not recognize the authority of General Les to make terms for peace, "Be Gawd, sir," exclaimed this gallant Johnny, "South Carolinians never surrender!" THE LAST GASP OF LEE'S ABMY.

The two officers rode back to Gen. Sheridan, who, with his party, had retired under cover, and reported to him the situation. The General called Custer and told him there was one regiment over in the brush which hadn't got enough of it, and it would be well for him to 111 1,869 go over there and "snuff it out."

Custer ordered his bugler to sound "forward," and at the head of a regiment dashed across the interval which lay between the two armies, which were drawn up in long lines and stood at rest. It was a beautiful Sunday morning-a perfect Spring day-and the sight of that regiment, with Custer's long tawny hair K'l'd. W'd. M's'g. Total, as their banner, dashing at full gallop across the fields, evoked a cheer from both armies. Meantime, Sheridan had reached the Courthouse, where he met Gen. Gordon, recently Senator from Georgia, and Gen. Wilcox, who

had been his classmate at West Point, but whom he had not seen for many years. Wilcox has since been a door-keeper of the United States Senate. While this party were sitting on the steps of the Court-house, chatting familiarly over the 8 130 situation, heavy musketry was heard in the distance. Gordon looked up in auxiety and alarm, and asked one of his aids to ride over in that direction and find out what it meant. "Never you mind, General," said Sheridan.

"It's all right. I know what it means. Cus-Carolinian who never surrenders." Gordon insisted upon sending the officer to stop the fight, but before he got there the doughty Colonel had presented Custer with a very-much battered sword. It was the last gasp of the Army of Northern Virginia. HE SPEAKS "INJUN."

I showed the General another newspaper story, which represented that he was familiar | Handle | with several Indian languages, and that when Order he went among the red men he never required the services of an interpreter. "I wish it was true," he responded; "but it's

only one of the many fictions that have been | Pike at the inside of your right foot, your Pike printed about me in the papers. I don't know | in the left hand, drawing your Sword over the why people get up these yarns," he said, "and | left arme. FIELD RETURN OF THE ARMY OF THE MIS- it's very provoking to be compelled to confess SISSIPPI BEFORE AND AFTER THE BATTLE | that one lacks accomplishments that are universally attributed to him. The only Indian language I know is the Chinook, a dialect that Battle. Battle. is used by all the tribes on the Northern Pacific 6,779 | slope,—a sort of court language which is used in great councils. All the tribes understand it, and converse together in that exclusively when they meet in great pow-wows. I learned it men's heads, or elsewhere, at the discretion of when I was serving as a Lieutenant up in Oregon before the war, and have forgotten most of the words; but those dialects are easily picked up when one has once learned them."

THE TRUE STORY OF THAT FAMOUS RIDE. Referring to the poem of "Sheridan's Ride," I asked the General if he had ever met the

"Yes," he replied: "I know him well. I first met him before the battle of Stone River. He was a guest at the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, and staid with us a good while." "Do you know how he happened to write "Yes. I have heard him tell about it a great

many times. There are a number of stories floating around, but I'll give you the true one. as Read told it to me. James E. Murdock suggested the idea." "Murdock, the elecutionist?" "Yes; he was an actor at one of the Cincin-

nati theaters at the time, and a great friend of mine. He lost a son at the battle of Missionary Ridge-Murdock did-and came down there to get the body. The enemy occupied the place where the boy was buried, and the old man remained there a guest at my headquarters. He used to ride the lines with me, and always used the black horse 'Rienzi,' that was afterwards called 'Winchester,' and became very fond of him. Things were very exciting down there, and Murdock saw a good deal of war. Sundays he always read and recited peems to the troops around headquarters, and there was one poem of Browning's that was always called for. It was a great favorite with the soldiers and with me, and we never let him off without reciting it. It was the ride from Ghent

to Aix-you remember it. "Well, after the battle of Cedar Creek there

was published in Harper's Weekly a story of my ride from Winchester, and a picture of me on the black horse Rienzi. Murdock saw it and took it up to Read, suggesting that it was a good theme for a poem. Murdock had just seen an officer who was there, and gave him a description of the affair, and Read jumped at the idea.

He shut himself up in his room, wrote the poem that afternoon, had his wife make a copy, and sent it over to Murdock's house as soon as it was done, to see how he liked it. Murdock was very much pleased, and that night read the poem at the theater between the acts.

HE FIRST SAW IT IN THE NEWSPAPERS, "So it got into the newspapers, where I first

"It is said that you have the original manuscript?"

"No: I never saw it." "How did Read happen to paint the pic-

"He did it on an order from the Union League Club, of Philadelphia. They sent him lown to New Orleans, where I was stationed and I sat for him there. He was going to Rome that Fall, and could not finish it, but made some sketches and then completed the picture at Rome. I never had a copy of the picture, but he afterwards gave me the sketches, which

I still have at my house." "Who were with you on that ride?" "Sandy Forsythe and Col. O'Keefe, of my staff. Forsythe is down in New Mexico now, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Cay. O'Keefe was killed at battle of Five Forks."

"MILITARIE DISCIPLINE." An Old Book Presented to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. [Boston Globs.]

Henry E. Raymond has recently presented to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, through Col. John L. Stevenson, Chairman of the Committee on Museum and Library, a book entitled "Militarie Discipline; or, the Young Artillery Man," published in London in 1647. It is described on the title page as a book "Wherein is discoursed and shown the Postures both of Musket and Pike, the Exactest way, etc., Together with the Exercise of the Foot in their motions with much variety; As also, Diverse and several Forms for the Embattelling small or greater Bodies, demonstrated by, the number of a single Company, with their Redbeevments. Very Necessary for all such as by the number of a single Company, with their Reducements; Very Necessary for all such as are Studious in the Art Military. Whereunto the way to draw up the Swedish Brigade." On the lower part of the page is Psalm cxliv., I: "Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teach-On the reverse of the title page is written: "Thomas Leonard his booke," followed by:

the book, under date of March 19, 1725, is written: "Now it is Samuel Leonard's book." The manual for the fire-lock is as follows: 1. Take heed of your exercises and carry

Samuel Leonard his book That was his

father's" on one of the leaves. In the back of

2. Joyn your Right hand to your fire Lock. 3. Poise your fire Lock. 4. Joyn your Left hand to your fire Lock. 6. Present.

7. fire. 8. Recover your arms. 9. half bend your fire Lock. 10. blow your pans. 11. handle your primer.

12. prime. 13. shut your pans. 14. Change Over to the Left. 15. handle your cartradge. 16. Cap your cartradge. 17. Load with cartradge.

18. Draw forth your ramrod. 19, hold them up. 20. Shorten it att your Breast. 21. fix them in the nozel. 22. Ram down your Charge. 23. withdraw your Ramrods.

24. hold them up. 25. shorten it to a handful. 26. Return your Ramrod. 27. Joyn your Right hand under your Lock.

28. poise your fire Lock. 29. Shoulder your fire Lock. 30. Rest your fire Lock. 31. order your arms. 32. Lay down your arms. 33. take up your arms. 34. Rest your fire Lock.

35. Club your fire Lock. 36. Rest your fire Lock. 37. shoulder your fire Lock. Then comes the exercise with the bayones: 1. Take heed to your exercise.

2. Joyn your Right hand to your fire Lock. 3. poise your fire Lock. 4. Rest upon your arms. 5. Draw forth your Baggonet. 6. screw your Baggonet.

7. Charge with Baggonet breast high. 8. push your Baggonet. 9. shoulder, &c. Then comes the grenadiers' exercise: 1. Take heed.

2. Joyn your right hand to your fire Lock. 3. poise your fire Lock. 4. handle your slings. 5. sling your fire Lock,

6. handle your mach. 7. draw forth your granada. 8. Cap your fuse. 9. gard your fuse with your thumb. 10. Blew your mach.

11. fire and deliver your granade. 12. handle your slings. 13. poise your fire Lock. 14. shoulder your fire Lock.

The preceding manuals were found in manuscript attached to the book, and were undoubtedly intended for the use of some commanding officer. In the body of the book, under the heading of "The Manner of Arming the Musketeer, and Postures of the Musket," are some queer passages: " Now, if you please, you may perform your saluting Posture." "Cast off your loose Corries "-undoubtedly referring to kernels of powder. "Blow your coale, cockfit your match, Guard your pan, Blow the ash ter is over there having some fun with a South from your coals, Open your pan, Present upon your Rest, Give fire breast high," etc.

> In a chapter entitled "Of the Postures of the Pike," it says: Wherefore, that wee may observe Order in our proceeding, we will likewise conceive their Pikes to lie in like manner before them on the ground: And then, as before, the first command will be, to stand to their armes. your Pikes To your Open Close Order.

CHARGE FROM THE FOOT. Which is to charge with the Bat-end of your

> Charge to the Right Reere

Order your Pikes, and put up your Swords. Note that these charges at the Foot, are to receive a desperate enemy on Horse, upon a stand in some strait or other place of advantage, the Musketteers to give fire over the Pikethe Commander.

A Case of Twins. I thought at one time that THE TRIBUNE

was rather shielding Mr. Dudley, but I see it is now taking off its gloves. I have about come to the conclusion that Commissioner Dudley is a twin-brother to J. A. Bentley .-SAMUEL FRITZ, Ft. Smith, Ark.



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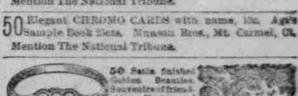
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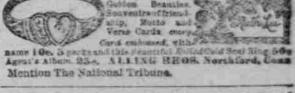
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